CULTI

VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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TON CULTIVATOR,

t Saturday Mornings, by Otis Brewer, o. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square. s, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed six months (at which time all subscriptions considered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

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Agricultural Department.

Farmers' Meeting in Framingham.

Monday, last week, a large number mers, gardeners, and mechanics met town hall for the purpose of dis- ng on the subjects of Fruit and Trees. The meeting was opened hort address of the editor of this urging the propriety and the use- s of paying more attention to the ation of garden fruits, and showing asily and how speedily all who have rods of land might be abundantly ed with the most delicious kinds.— nsidered it natural and proper that uld seek for something beyond the ecessaries of life—all were fond of ng luxuries of some kind—that of the luxuries now in use were eful, or of pernicious tendency, and the best mode of excluding them be the introduction of luxuries of ocent nature—such as the delicious of the garden, which by a little at- n may be produced, and some of preserved through the year.

J. Marshall said he had often heard arked that young trees from the ry succeeded better than older ones, e experience which he had had that large trees from the nursery to be preferred to small ones—he he once set out an orchard of apple which were several inches in diam- one tree was enough for a man to —that his trees flourished and very ame to bearing, and he was satis- e obtained a supply of fruit sooner f he had set young trees—that he nce set out another orchard where w lives, with trees not half so large first, but they did not succeed so

t. E. Wheeler said he strongly sus- that the last orchard had not so soil, and was not so well attended e first, and that the devotion of the to the manufacturing business had wholly diverted his attention from rden and field.

Rev. Mr. Hosford, in confirmation at had been stated in relation to the with which the best grapes may be ated, said he had cut a vine, several g, in May, and buried it a few beneath the surface in his garden, care to keep the ground moist, and had gathered two clusters of fine in the same season from a sprout started from the top end, lying near rface. In answer to an inquiry r his vine did not bleed profusely, cut in the spring, he said he applied wax at each extremity to stop the ng. Mr. H. spoke also of other fruits, and gave us good evidence had been a successful cultivator. thought it a good plan to set apple- nd peach trees interspersed in the orchard, as by covering the ground he young trees would be more likely root, and the earth would not be as if the trees were set at the dis- which is usually recommended for trees when set alone.

Rev. Mr. Brigham spoke of the tion of the strawberry—he named quaintance who had a patch of l in strawberries, less in extent than all we met in, and said he had sold nough from it in a season to pay all la or on a farm of middle size— ard correctly the fruit brought the one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Brigham spoke of the apple tree borer, which makes great havoc in some orchards—he said he examined some of the apple trees of a friend in Bristol county, who could not account for the decline of his tree—Mr. B. found some of these so much eaten by the borer that the bodies resembled a honey-comb—there was but very little substance left near the roots.

Mr. N. S. Bennett, in answer to Mr. Hosford, seemed to think that gentleman had not given the true reason why young trees flourished better when in the vicinity of each other than when set farther apart—he said, the more trees there were on an acre, or the more vegetable growth of any description, the more dry would the soil be, as all this growth drew moisture from the soil and gave it to the atmosphere. He admitted however that a thick foliage, covering the surface of the ground, rendered it less liable to be parched up by the sun's rays, and he did not disapprove, on the whole, of Mr. Hosford's plan of covering the ground with trees of different kinds, as the peach trees for instance, would decay and be gone before the apple trees would grow so large as to interfere with them. Mr. B. in very strong language condemned the practice of setting out trees without preparing a suitable hole for each to stand in—he said a broad and large hole should be dug, a load of stones should be placed in the bottom, soil from the road side and manure intermixed should cover up the stones, and the tree should lean a little to the south that the foliage might protect the body from the schorching rays of the sun —he had known many trees spoiled by leaning to the north and admitting the rays of the sun directly on the bodies of them.

Mr. B. was asked whether it would be *necessary to dig a large hole and make* such preparation as he had recommended in case the soil was good and capable of bearing 50 or 60 bushels of corn to the acre. He said no—he was speaking of sandy soils and of gravelly knolls.

All who were present seemed to lament the shortness of the evening, and a unanimous vote was passed to hold another meeting at the same place next Monday evening, March 29th, to commence precisely at seven. Subjects for discussion, *Farm Stock and Manures.*

Asparagus Beds.

Those who neglected to cover their asparagus beds with manure last autumn, will do well to cover them now with warming manure. The beds should be dug or hoed thoroughly before the shoots appear as in this way much labor of weeding may be saved.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

Mixture of Potatoes.

It is a fact that has been doubted by some, whether two sorts of potatoes—the Irish grays and the Whites for instance, would mix if planted together in the same hill. Two years ago I planted these two sorts separately in a field of corn at intervals between 12 rows of corn, and upon digging them in the fall I found there had been no mixture of either color or form as far as I could discover. Last spring, however, I planted these two sorts *together in the same hill*, at digging time found that the skins of the white potatoes were mottled with the pale blue or grey color of the Irish grays. I could not discover either by appearance or taste, that there had been any other amalgamation of the two, but both being of rather a roundish shape when planted, they had become rather elongated; though this might have happened from there having taken a sort of second growth in consequence of spells of very dry and wet weather. The reason I send you this information, is because I see it doubted whether any such mixture would take place under the above circumstances.—Now this is one of the simple "facts" you desire us farmers to send you from time to time, and unimportant as it may appear, it is possible that by placing it on record it may serve to inform some who may not be aware of the "fact," and lead to some care in those who wish to preserve these different kinds of potatoes as pure as possible.

A Kentucky Farmer.

Treason does never prosper—What's the reason? Why, when it prospers, none dare call it treason.

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

REPORT.

Mr. Winchester's Statement.

1. Farm consists of 124 acres; 66 acres of pasturing, 47 ploughing and mowing, and 11 acres of swail or meadow mowing.

2. Soil consists of clay, loam, peat or meadow mud and gravel.

3. Method of improving has been for thirty years past, to plough up sward land, plant it with corn and potatoes for two years, manure it so as to produce in a favorable season 100 bushels of corn, (which I have in several instances obtained, and produced in one instance to the Society the certificate of the Selectmen of this town, that they personally harvested, weighed and measured over that quantity from one acre,) after which sow in the spring of the third year, some kind of spring grain with herds grass and southern clover seed, and have as yet failed in no instance of obtaining a succession of good crops of from two to four tons of hay from seven to ten years afterwards, before it would become exhausted. Lot No. 1, upon which my buildings are standing, contains about two acres—is principally occupied for mowing, and being so situated as to receive the wash from the cow yard and road, is never otherwise manured to produce two good crops of hay. Lot No. 2 contains three acres, has been broken up three times in 30 years, manured and planted six years, and produced three crops of grain and twenty-one of field hay grass, before which it had been used for pasturing only. Lot No. 3 contains three acres; has been broken up three times in the last thirty years, manured and planted six years, three years grain and twenty-one years hay—previously used for pasturing only. Lot No. 4 contains eight acres; has been subject to the same rotation of crops as before mentioned, except in the year 1816, it being then sward land, planted with corn, and losing the drop that year by frost, I planted but one year before, sowing with grain and grass seed, and the sod or turf not being perfectly rotted, it became necessary to plough and plant again after having taken *off only two crops of hay. This lot had been, a small part of* it, used for the raising of rye only occasionally, previous to my occupying, thirty years since. Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 containing four and a half acres; purchased in 1813; it was then ploughed for the first time, and being new land it produced, after having been planted and manured for two years, and thoroughly rotted, more than four tons to the acre; lots Nos. 5 and 6 have produced one crop of wheat and six crops of hay, without any further manure from 1815 to 1825, then planted and manured again as above for two years, and in 1820 sown again with wheat, producing about 25 bushels to the acre, and grass seed producing hay, not equal in quantity to the first time sowing, but rather more than two tons to the acre; in 1833 again ploughed, planted and manured two years, sown with wheat in 1836, which up to near the time of ripening promised to be the best I have ever seen, when it suddenly blasted or mildewed, and produced almost a worthless crop, while lot No. 6 adjoining, sown with barley at the same time, produced over 50 bushels to the acre; both lots were then likewise sown with herds grass and clover, and producing ever since two tons per acre.

Lot No. 7 (about one acre) was sown with grain and grass seed in 1816, after having been planted and manured two years, and mowed every year for twenty years, till 1836, without any manure, at which time it had become so exhausted as to produce not exceeding half a ton to the acre, yet by two years planting and manuring, it has this present year produced two good crops of southern clover of more than three tons per acre.

Lot No. 8, containing three acres, purchased in 1816, being then pasturing,) was planted and manured two years, and in 1819 sown with grain and grass seed, and continued in mowing till 1825, producing one crop of grain and five crops of hay; in 1825 ploughed, planted and manured two years, and in 1828 sowed with grain and grass seed, and had one crop of grain and six of hay; in 1834 ploughed, planted and manured for two years; in 1837 sowed with grain and grass seed, and that year one crop of grain and three crops of hay since.

Lot No. 9 I obtained in 1824: it contains six acres; was ploughed and planted two years, sown with grain and grass seed in 1826, and produced one crop of grain and five crops of hay; in 1831 ploughed, planted and manured for two years, and in 1834 sowed with grain and grass seed, and produced one crop of grain and five crops of hay, except about two acres, which is planted this year, and the residue will soon need it, being land very much reduced before I had it, by sowing with rye and planting with corn alternately, without manure and yielding but little.

Lot No. 10 came into my possession in 1831, and contains 18 acres, all of which has since been planted and manured two years, at different times; three acres first ploughed produced two crops of corn, one crop of spring grain and six crops of hay; ten more acres produced two crops of corn, one of grain and four crops of hay; the remaining five acres two crops of corn, one crop of oats, and three crops of hay.

7. I prefer ploughing green sward late in the spring rather than in the fall, for planting; but the difference between spring and fall is not more than the inconvenience of doing all the work in the spring; the best prepared green sward land for planting that I ever had, was by the use of Prouty & Mears's green sward plough, laying a furrow of 12 inches or more wide perfectly flat, and of the depth of six inches, then rolling with a heavy roller, after which passed over with a heavy harrow once, with one or more yoke of oxen, and then passed over both ways with a cultivator and horse.

8. I mowed 74 loads of herds grass and clover this year from 37 acres, averaging from 1½ to 2 tons per acre.

9. I have no land that is situated for irrigation that could be benefitted by it.

10. Never manure any land I mow; consider the loss of the manure more than the worth of the hay; and choose not to have the droppings of my cattle beat to pieces to become dry and raked in among the hay, but let it remain untouched, and it will produce more grass, or else cart it off to the field, which I frequently do.

11. About 11 acres not suitable for ploughing, of meadow and swail hay, produced 19 loads, making 12 or more tons.

12. Three acres of a dead, worthless swamp, from which there was no outlet for the water until I sunk a drain for about 25 rods to the depth of from two to four feet, through loam and gravel land, which being done enabled me to plough, plant and sow with grass seed, which from present appearances is likely to produce as much as any land whatever.

13. Planted this season about four acres of corn; the kind of manure such as is made by the consumption of the produce raised, by neat stock, horses and hogs, applied after ploughing; spread and harrowed in about 20 loads in the green state, and 10 loads of fine rotted manure in the hill to the acre; planted about three *feet apart every way, and hoed so as to* make as little *hill as possible; the pro*duct, 65 bushels to the acre.

14. Planted three acres with potatoes, on two of which I spread 20 loads to the acre of a compost made of about one tenth barn yard manure and the residue meadow mud upon sward land, producing 150 bushels to the acre.

16. Raised no other vegetables than potatoes; do not think that our climate is adapted to the profitable use of the root culture; believe that raw vegetables, in severe winter climates, given to cattle, produce a relax and weakness, which in a warmer climate no doubt is beneficial.

16. Sowed four acres with oats, about 2½ bushels of seed per acre, upon land that I had the year previous planted with corn one year only, without grass seed, and only harrowed them in; produce 30 bushels to the acre; and one acre of barley producing 10 bushels.

17. This year sowed no grass seed; every other year I sow all the land I have in tillage with grain and grass seed.

18. The only means of making manure is by raising and consuming produce of hay, corn or vegetables by neat stock, horses and hogs, and the usual means of preserving it, by the free use of straw, worthless hay, loam or meadow mud, and keeping cattle, horses and hogs well littered both in the stable and yard.

19. Five oxen, 13 cows, 3 two-year old heifers, 1 bull and 2 horses; one barn 62 feet long and 30 wide, cellar under the whole; a linter upon the south side of 10 feet in the barn, and a linter in the cellar of 10 feet, for the tying of the cattle under the bay in front of those above, and the manure of the two linters are thrown together underneath the cattle above. At the north-easterly corner of the cellar there is constant running water, which all the cattle when in the yard may have free access to. One other barn of 40 feet by 21, one barn of 30 feet by 60, and a third part of one barn holding 10 tons of hay, and one other barn I occupy, of 21 feet by 20.

20. My cows and bulls are of my own raising, being mostly a mixture of native and foreign breed.

21. Calves raised by drinking milk, until I can get them to live on grass,—which will be in the course of 6 or 8 weeks.

22. Made only one seventh part of the milk into butter, and have no account of it; the residue of milk was sold, 3975 gallons, for $396.76.

23. Never kept any sheep.

24 and 25. Formerly, before selling milk, I used to keep through the summer from 8 to 10 hogs upon skimmed milk, and with a little expense in the fall, would make them weigh from 400 to 500 lbs. each: this year kept 1 sow and her 10 pigs, which are not yet fattened.

26. Hogs have free access to the cow yard, and lodge in a part of the barn cellar.

27. I have employed one man by the year and a boy for eight months, from the first of last April, paying them $200; the res due is occasional help, for all which I have paid by the day, $76.02.

28. My apple trees were from three to seven years since, all natural fruit, during which time there may have been 200 or more engrafted with various kinds of fruit, but mostly Baldwins, so that year before last, for the first, I sold about 60 bbls. of apples and this year over 100 barrels.—The residue of apples, amounting to about 100 bushels, grew upon trees not worth engrafting, and will be soon cut down. I have likewise set out 200 or more apple trees, some of which are flourishing and others are not.

29. Of peaches, pears and plums a comfortable supply.

30. Have never been troubled with canker worms since grafting the trees, and from observation am induced to believe that rotten, decaying apple trees are better suited to raise canker worms and caterpillars than apples.

31. No ardent spirit is used by any person while in my employ, to my knowledge and belief, nor have I found it necessary to make any contract for seven years past, that none should be used, other than what would arise from implication that I should find all the food and drink necessary to perform my labor; and if what I find does not suit, they must seek employ elsewhere.

In the year 1831, I left off keeping a public house, and in the winter of 1835, I kept 6 oxen, 2 horses, and 20 cows, and paid that year for labor about $500, and sold, according to accounts then kept, as follows:

Cash rec'd for hay and straw,	$337 39
" Potatoes, oats, barley, corn,	331 10
" Butter, cheese and calves,	474 11
" 3457 lbs. pork, net gain over cost of hog,	207 61
" Net gain upon beef cattle,	84 85
	$1535 26
In 1836 sold for cash and paid for labor,	$458 48
Hay, potatoes, corn,	317 78
1347 lbs butter,	317 81
14 calves,	125 79
Fat cattle,	218 30
2805 lbs. pork, at 12 cts.,	336 60
83 lbs. do. at 11 cts.,	9 13
1 pig,	12 00
	$1337 41
In 1837 sold for cash and paid for labor,	$349 88
17 calves,	31 72
455 lbs. butter,	113 55
3309 gallons of milk,	253 39
Potatoes, corn, rye and hay,	392 93
Pork,	158 63
Beef cattle,	197 61
	$1493 86

For the last three years I have been unable to sell hay at such prices as I consider advantageous; it has accumulated and remains undisposed of; and I have therefore no separate account of the last three last years.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for their consideration.

FITCH WINCHESTER.
Southboro', Dec. 21, 1840.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

Agricultural Chemistry.

"I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."

"The good shepherd leadeth his sheep to the richest pastures, and to the springs of pure water. He giveth alarm when the wolf cometh, and taketh care that no deadly thing should ever hurt them. He seeketh out the food that is convenient for them."

We should endeavor to follow his example, whilst we lead the *minds* of our flock over the surface of the pasturage of nature.

Nature is one splendid unity—connected in all its parts—and though apparently at times in violent opposition is only local, and always ends in the restoration of tranquility. If not, nature would ultimately destroy itself, which is improbable. Hence it follows, that nature as a whole, is in harmony with itself; and harmony is good.

Nature consists of three distinct varieties of matter—solids, liquids and gasses; and these are composed of the same ingredients. Thus the solid ice is converted into liquid water, and liquid water into gasseous steam—steam and ice, then, are the same in substance. Water is composed of two gasses, and these two gasses can easily be seperated—one of them is hydrogen, the lightest substance known, and employed by æronauts for the inflation of balloons—and the other is oxygen, the gas which creates combustion and heat. It is very singular that the combination of these two gasses also creates light and heat; the flame of a candle or furnace is nothing but the union of hydrogen and oxygen—yet the same hydrogen and oxygen, mingled in different proportions, create water, which extinguishes the fire.

But the gasses alone never can create what we call earth—hence the necessity of a more solid substance, which chemists call carbon. This united to the gasses above mentioned, produces every variety of solid matter. In the chemical analysis of vegetables, you will find everlastingly these three substances, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, to constitute the ingredients—each variety possessing its own proportions. As yet, we have not spoken of nitrogen gas lest we should destroy the simplicity of the general outline. Nitrogen is a gas, which combined with oxygen, creates the air which we breathe.—One part of oxygen and three and a half of nitrogen makes atmospheric air. Here, then, is a fourth substance, and we can find a thousand others; but the query is, is it a simple substance or a fixed compound? The latter is now pretty generally believed to be the case among chemists, although they have not been able to analyze it.

Nitrogen is said to form the distinction between vegetables and animals, being found in the latter, but rarely in the former.

Having given a general outline of nature's component parts, we shall now say a few words on the action and re-action of these parts upon each other:—carbon may be called the body of nature, and oxygen and hydrogen its two spirits. These two spirits have each a distinct character—the one may be called active, and the other passive, or, if you will, male and female. They have a great affinity for each other. This affinity is the cause of all the movements of nature. Hydrogen is the most delicate, and is exceedingly combustible, but it cannot burn without oxygen. The lightning of the thunder-storm is nothing but the union of two separate beds of these gasses into one; hence the rain that follows, for the same two elements that constitute fire make water also. Oxygen is the active, and hydrogen the passive, that is, comparatively speaking, and carbon the passive inheritor of both.

There is another division of nature which respects organization; namely, the mineral, vegetable, and animal—or death vegetation, and life. The first is the source from which the other two derive their being. Vegetation derives all its nourishment from the mineral world, from it extracts loose carbon and water. Animals derive all their nourishment from vegetation—the process of vegetation being previously necessary, before the carbon can be so modified as to serve for food.

Vegetables we have said, extract from the soil loose carbon and water, which constitutes the food that rears them—hence the necessity of ploughing, and breaking, and softening the soil, in order to give them nourishment—and as they themselves are composed of carbon and water, they become, when decayed, the very best soil for the nourishment of others. Thus it necessarily follows, that the soil must become richer and richer every season, for vegetation is a chemical process, which creates new soil for the continuation of its species. One field may be exhausted by heavy crops and no remuneration—but some other field is enriched at its expense. The soil as a whole, must improve; and under *proper management the whole world may become a rich garden,* the wilderness and the solitary place look glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle-tree—the mountains shall drop with wine, and the hills flow with milk.

Warmth During Childhood.

The importance of warmth to children, is well described in the following extract from the writings of a celebrated physician:—

"Instinct leads mothers to keep their infants warm, though philosophers, by more or less specious reasoning, have, at different times, and in different countries, induced them to abandon this guide, by persuading them that external cold would fortify the constitutions of their children, as it does of adults. Mortality from cold is not confined to children whom the misery of their parents cannot guard from the rigor of the weather, but it operates to a great extent, without being either perceived or suspected, in families enjoying affluence, and in which it is believed that the necessary precautions are taken, because, cold being relative, it is difficult from our own feeling to judge of its effects on others. Children may not feel the cold, but they have an uneasiness and indisposition which arises from it; their constitutions become deteriorated by passing through the alternations of health and disease and they sink under the action of an unknown cause. The constitution is altered without the cause being suspected."

Odds and Ends. Pork may be salted, particularly for bacon, without barrels. Nearly all the Western Pork is salted in bulk, that is, piled up in one corner of a room, like a pile of brick, and sprinkled with dry salt. It is well to overhaul it once, to see that the salt touches all parts. I never eat better bacon than that made in this way, without a drop of pickle.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page.

The Extra Session of Congress.

Since our last paper went to press, we have received the President's proclamation, requiring the members of both Houses to convene at Washington, on the thirty-first day of May.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

Whereas sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable: I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union, as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

We are sorry there is any necessity for calling Congress together before the usual time, since we generally suffer more from excessive legislation than from a deficiency — still, if the finances of the country are in such a condition as to require it, we should prefer an extra session to a loss of credit for the want of funds to pay promptly all the lawful demands on the government. The propriety of this special call therefore will depend wholly on the condition of the treasury, and the state of the finances to be disclosed on the meeting of the two Houses.

It seems pretty clear that Congress must borrow money to pay current expenses, or that taxes in some shape must be levied on the property of the inhabitants. Treasury certificates to a certain extent may answer a temporary purpose, but we must all bear in mind that there is a limit to the credit of the government as well as to the credit of banks and of individuals. In proof of this we refer our readers to the present credit of several of the western states — they are not now able to borrow money on any reasonable terms, because their credit is not good — they have not imposed taxes sufficient to pay promptly the interest on their borrowed money!

The credit of the United States was equally low during the last war — we hastily took shares in that before we had provided proper means — it was then more popular to declare war, than to declare that people should by taxation pay the expenses of war. It is hoped that the government of the United States will never again suffer the credit of the whole country to run so low, as to be obliged to promise twenty-five per cent. interest, for the loan of money.

There are two principal modes of levying money from the people of these United States — one by direct taxes on the property in the country — the other by imposition of certain rates of duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, at the time of their importation; and if the government does not intend to support itself by running farther in debt, one or the other of these modes must soon be resorted to. The great question of a national bank will undoubtedly be discussed at the approaching session, and the result is quite uncertain. The country south and west, has already suffered so much from excessive banking, that the very name has become odious in the minds of a great portion of the population.

No party in the country however, at present ventures to come forward as the advocate of an exclusive metallic currency. Most of the individuals with whom we meet are more pleased with counting *good* bills, than gold and silver, and they consider the saving of *time* in counting over fifty thousand, and even one thousand dollars, as an object of considerable importance.—Then the charge of *carriers* from place to place is an item of considerable consequence when all payments are made in specie. There seems to be no prospect therefore of ever coming again to an exclusive hard money currency notwithstanding all the evils which banks have occasioned us.

Now if we tolerate bank bills, we must also tolerate banks — and one great question with Congress will be, whether "the regulation of the currency" shall be left exclusively to the several states of the Union, or whether that body shall undertake again to act as supervisory and endeavor to render the paper currency of the country of uniform value throughout its whole extent. If the object of the friends of a national bank should prove to be the multiplication of paper money, we should hope that they may be defeated in the first onset. We have already too much paper money in proportion to our silver and gold, which must always, under our constitution, be the standard of value, and the only money which should ever be a lawful tender for the payment of debts.

We frequently meet with people who are opposed to a national bank, but who think our own state might charter a bank or banks so skilfully, that there would arise no difficulty from the partiality of directors, and no danger of loss by the holders of the bills. But if Massachusetts is able to form such unexceptionable charters why may not the Congress of the United States? We hope that neither of these powers will ever again grant charters without imposing far greater restrictions than they have ever done — farther restrictions are necessary both for the safety of the public and of the stockholders, and legislators are bound to see that the public is not imposed upon.

We see by late accounts that banks at the west, in some of the states, are relieved from all pains and penalties, on account of their refusal to redeem their notes according to their charters. If state legislators will conduct in this manner what confidence can we have in the paper money of their banks? If we must have paper money, we would prefer to have it regulated by legislators whom we have a voice in choosing, in preference to those over whom we have no control.

A Guide to Self-knowledge.

This is the title of a small pamphlet left on our table for examination. It is intended to illustrate the science of Phrenology, and the author, Mr. T. H. Pons, has given the most clear and systematic account of this science, which we have seen. Those who wish to become initiated into the mysteries of Phrenology, will do well to call on Saxton & Pierce, 133 1-2 Washington street, who will supply the enquirers at wholesale or retail.

A Treatise on Bread.

Dr. Graham's treatise on bread may be read with advantage by all who prefer coarse bread to that made of fine flour. He gives in this treatise all the arguments which can be thought of, in favor of coarse bread.

W. H. Light, No. 1, Cornhill, has this treatise for sale.

Peter Robinson's Trial.

The trial of this man for the murder of Mr. Suydam, late President of a bank in New Jersey, is progressing but we shall not probably have the result this week.—Many witnesses have been examined on the part of the government, and many will probably be examined for the prisoner. We shall give a succinct account of the trial when it is over.

Blacking for Ladies' Shoes.

We have tried, for thin shoes, some liquid blacking from Paris, which we think the most suitable and delicate we have ever seen for ladies' shoes. It is easily applied, and causes no dirt to adhere to garments or to the hand, while using the brush.

It is sold by J. KNOTT & SON, 17 Summer st.

☞ The Farmers and Gardeners of Framingham, will please to recollect that their adjourned meeting will be holden at the Town Hall on Monday next, precisely at 7 o'clock, P. M.—Subject of discussion, Farm Stock and Manures.

Variety.

The southern papers are filled with accounts of damages done by floods.—Governor Gilmer of Virginia has resigned on account of a difference of opinion between him and the two branches of the Legislature. He is not in favor of delivering up a couple of rogues who fled there from New York because that state has not delivered up certain fugitives from Virginia.—The fire on Thursday was only the burning of a chimney.—Judge Story has returned in health from the city of Washington.—A man named Murray has been arrested at Chippewa and identified as one of those who robbed the house of Rev. Mr. Anderson, a few nights since, at Watertown, U. C.

☞ The Florida war is again ended. The Secretary of war has sent on an express to discharge the Florida Brigade—called the "Sedentary Militia."—Peter Robinson has been found guilty of the murder of Mr. Suydam, President of a bank in New Jersey.—The *Virginia legislature* has adjourned without electing a new governor.

ATTEMPTED ARSON. At 12, on Thursday night, some villians attempted to fire the dwelling-house of Wm. W. Goddard, Somerset Court. They threw a quantity of combustibles into the basement, but the smoke occasioned a discovery before any damage was done.

Yesterday morning a deranged man by the name of Thing, escaped from his keepers, who were asleep, and drowned himself in the water by the Chelsea Ferry.

DEATH BY DROWNING ON THE HIGHWAY. The body of a man named Lee, a resident of West Newbury, was found on the road near Common Pasture, Wednesday morning. He was lying with his head in the water, and his feet on the bank. His horse and wagon were near by, the horse standing, and the wagon upright, but both in the water. It is probable that in the rain storm of the night previous, he had driven off the road, and was thrown from the wagon. [Newburyport Herald.

INSTINCT.—At a fire in Richmond, a woman was seen rushing out of a house in her night gown and having in her arms an old paper band-box, in which rested that apple of a woman's eye —her bonnet. "Life first, bonnet next was her motto.

SUICIDE.—A young man by the name of Swartz a passenger in the stage from Raleigh, N. C. got out somewhere in Cumberland county and disappeared. On Sunday week two gentlemen found his body suspended from the limb of a tree.

RETURN OF A MURDERER.—The Nashville Banner states that Zebulon Payne, the murderer of Coltart, arrived there on the 9th, in the steamboat Rio from New Orleans, in custody of the gentleman who arrested him in Texas.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that the son of James Murray, Secretary of the State of Maryland, was accidently shot a few days since, by a lad with whom he was playing, with a loaded musket.

FIRE. The mahogany saw mill of Messrs. S. & H. Cutter, in Woburn was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, caused by friction in the machinery. Loss estimated at $16,000, of which $7,000 was insured.

FIRE.—A one story dwelling house in Brunswick, Me., occupied by Mr. Charles House, and owned in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday last, together with nearly all its contents.

A small dwelling house was consumed in Amherst village, Lorrain County, Ohio, on the morning of the 11th inst. Two young ladies, Miss Burns and Miss Cunningham, perished in the flames.

Four shad were taken near Staten Island on Monday, and sold in the N. York Fulton Market for four dollars. They were the first caught for the season.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND BIBLES, printed in Spanish, have been circulated in Spain by the English agents since the month of September.

The Caledonia brought 25,000 letters, being a larger number, by 5000, than any other Steamer from Liverpool has brought.

United States District Court.

Sanguinary Assault at Sea.

On Wednesday Simon Porter was examined before Judge Davis, upon a charge of attempting to kill Wm. M. Moore, on the 22d of Feb. at sea. Porter was a foremast hand, and Moore was second mate — and about half past six in the morning he ordered Porter to remove some barrels from near the foremast, and wash the paint down. Porter took hold of the job unwillingly, and carelessly upset a barrel of grease. Moore asked him what he meant by acting sulky Moore then extended his hand towards Porter, who struck his arm back. They then clenched, and both fell down, Porter holding on to Moore's fingers with his teeth, and had to be choked off. He then agreed to go to work, but as soon as he was released, he attempted to attack Moore again, but was kept off by one of the men. He however continued talking, and Moore then told him if he did not go about his work like other men, he would break his head. At this threat, Porter drew his knife, and inflicted a gash two inches long in Moore's forehead.—One of the men, named Hayden, armed himself with a stick, and succeeded in getting the knife away from Porter. For want of bail he was committed to jail for trial before the Circuit Court in May. If the witnesses have told the whole truth, there does not appear any sort of provocation for Porter's ferocity. His defence was conducted by J. C. Park, Esq.

Police Court.

A PAIR OF PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED BY CONSTABLE CLAPP. After Gilbert and Son's office in Exchange street, was robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of specie, officer Clapp fixed his eye upon a so-so looking couple, who put up at the Pacific House, and the more he noticed them the more they looked to him like thieves, till he concluded to get out a search warrant for the stolen money. He took assistance with him to the Pacific, and at the moment he laid his hand on the oldest, who calls himself HENRY WILSON, he dropped something.—Clapp did not pretend to notice what dropped till he had completed the search of both, the other answering to the name of ASHTUN YOUNG. So far all looked smooth enough for the gentlemen—none of the money had been found upon them, and they had passed through this humiliating ordeal of a constable's search without imputation upon their fair fame.

They, indeed supposed that they had got fairly clear of suspicion at the very moment that they got fairly over head and heels into it, by Clapps' asking Wilson what he had dropped upon the floor. Wilson did not stop to reply, but snapped the something up and clutched it in his fingers with all his strength. The pickpocket's fingers were not brawny enough for the officer, and by tripping him up and horizontalizing him on the bed, Clapp mastered him. The precious booty was nothing more nor less than Mr J. Lodge's gold pencil, with his name in full. He said that he had brought it from England. The resistance which Wilson offered to delivering the pencil was sufficiently suspicious to authorize his own and Young's arrest.

At Messrs. Jones, Lows & Balls, Mr Clapp ascertained that Mr J. Lodge had bought this pencil there, and from Mr Lodge he learned that he had his pocket picked in or near the Daily Mail office, where he went to purchase an extra. Besides the pencil, Mr L. had $32 in Union bills, and $6 in other bills, and all these bills were found upon Wilson and Young. Neither of them put any question to the witnesses. Young tried to talk *soft tommy* to the Judge, all about coming on to Boston to receive some friends by the Caledonia. The Judge also asked Wilson if he came to Boston to meet his friends; but he replied with a left-handed laugh, "Not I indeed." Wilson appears to be a thorough-paced fellow in his avocation. He submitted to the examination very patiently, and seemed to regard himself as a "gone goose." They were committed to jail for want of bail.—[Post.]

A man named Hall *went into the auction store of Whitwell & Seaver*, Kilby street, while the auctioneer was selling; picked up a large sized shawl, and was making tracks out of the store when he was observed and detained. The officers brought him before the Police, and he was fined $3 and costs. He said he was drunk when he took the shawl, and insensible, therefore pleading one *crime* to free him from another.—Judge Simmons is too great a friend of temperance to let such a plea go down with him.

Two more of the ragamuffin boys we mentioned a day or two since, were brought in yesterday and fined for stealing books and a ball from a school room in the vicinity of Broad St [Times

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE, AT ST. JOHN, N. B. We learn by a slip from the office of the St John (N. B.) Courier, that a disastrous fire broke out in that city, on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed eight fine stores, and several buildings in the rear of them, among which were the Observer and Morning News printing offices.

A woman and two children perished in the flames and Mr. Matthew Holdsworth, of the firm of Holdsworth & Daniel, accidentally fell through a hatchway from the third story, and was so much injured that he survived but a few minutes. At the time of the breaking out of the fire the thermometer was below zero. Nearly all the buildings destroyed were insured.

ATROCIOUS VILLAINY.—A number of the beautiful and thriving elm trees, which were planted a couple of years ago, in the principal streets of the town, were on Thursday night girdled, and consequently killed, by some of those depraved beings, whose greatest gratification seems to consist in destroying whatever may be good or useful. We learn that a reward has been offered by the selectmen for the perpetrators of this nefarious act, and we hope that the villains will be apprehended, and receive the reward which such atrocious conduct deserves. [Charlestown Chronicle.

HE MUST HAVE FELT LIKE A FOOL.—A young couple at Paris lately going to the Mayor to have the civil ceremony of marriage performed, the young lady, in stepping out of the carriage, entangled her lace dress in the step, and tore it. "How stupid," exclaimed the gentleman. The lady took no notice of this ungallant expression, and the party went into the Hotel of the Mayor. But upon being asked whether she consented to take the gentleman for her husband, she replied, "Not so stupid," which was the only answer that could be obtained from her.

☞ Among the vessels driven ashore at Long Branch during the severe storm of Tuesday night last were two schooners, one the Henrietta, Capt Mason, the other name not known—have gone to pieces. The latter was from Philadelphia loaded with coal. She had six hands on board, who after severe and protracted suffering succeeded in getting a line to the shore by means of a water cask, and by the line all reached land, save one, who was drowned. The hands on board both schooners nearly perished, and are severely frost bitten.

The Charleston papers of the 17th inst., give some further information in relation to the freshet, but state that the amount of damages, is not yet ascertained. The Courier says that the inhabitants have been forced to leave their dwellings, and seek places of safety in higher situations. The Saltketcher and Edisto bridges, and in fact most, if not all the bridges on the road between this and Savannah, have been carried away, and a great number of Cattle in the vicinity of Edisto river have perished.

ROBBERIES.

BOLD VILLAINY.—Tuesday evening between the hours of half past seven and half past nine the store of Davis, Palmer, & Co. 87 Washington street, was entered by means of false keys, and a large quantity of gold watches, jewelry, and silver plate stolen. The safe was entered, and between sixty and seventy dollars taken from a pocket-book, including one $50 bill on the Eagle Bank Boston. The store was closed at half past seven, with a light burning within, by the young man who always sleeps in the store, who returned at half past nine, and discovered the robbery.

They took every valuable article they could find in both front windows, and in 25 squares of show cases. From the windows they took a diamond pin, worth $400, two elegant silver tea-sets, worth $250 each; one rich plated tea set, worth $100, fifteen or twenty gold watches, worth from $50 to $100 each; and a lot of small but valuable articles, which it is almost impossible to ascertain at present. From the show cases they took 125 gold lever and lepine watches, of the most valuable kind; 500 or 800 ounces of silver spoons and forks, and the entire collection of rich and valuable pins, rings, brooches, and ornaments of every description, a large lot of gold spectacles, nearly a pint of gold thimbles, and various other kinds of valuable jewelry to an amount as yet unknown. All the watches lost were the property of Messrs Davis, Palmer & Co. Those belonging to customers had fortunately been put away in a drawer and probably were not discovered by the robbers. From the windows and cases the robbers proceeded to the iron safe, which was not locked, and contained much valuable jewelry, deposited there for safe keeping by jewellers in the neighborhood.

This is one of the most bold and extensive robberies that has occurred in this city for many years. The amount of property taken cannot be much less than $20,000.

ANOTHER ROBBERY. The dwelling house of Mr. Stephen I. Andrews, (sexton of the Methodist Church in Bromfield st.) in Church st. was entered Wednesday evening, between 7 and 9 o'clock, while the family were all absent at a lecture, and robbed of $395 in gold and silver. The thieves entered by the back door, and ransacked every room in the house. The money stolen was deposited in a small trunk, which was locked up in a larger one that stood under a bed in one of the chambers. The trunk which contained the money was found yesterday morning in the rear of Mr. Hoop's carpenter's shop, in Church st., a short distance from Mr. Andrews' dwelling.

A boot and shoe store No 21 Fulton street, was also broken open a few nights ago, and about twenty pair of boots stolen.

On Sunday last, a dark blue diamond cloth surtout, worth $30, was stolen from the New England Coffee House, in this city.

On Monday last, three valuable gold watches were stolen from the jewelry store of Enoch Sutton, 377 Washington street. No clue to the thief has as yet been ascertained.

On Tuesday, a man had his pocket-book stolen at an auction sale, at Mr Emmons' store 107 State street. It contained a small amount of money and some valuable papers.

John W. Stephens the Assistant Postmaster at Abingdon, Va., has been detected in stealing letters, containing money, from the Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ The Governor of New York has demanded the surrender of a fugitive from that State, of the Governor of Virginia. The Governor of Virginia has replied that when the Governor of New York will accede to a similar demand made *of him by Virginia, then Virginia will comply with his request. The Legislature of Virginia* disapproved of the stand taken by the Executive of that state on the ground that a wrong done by New York did not justify a violation of law by Virginia.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A trial was made on Monday of the steam fire engine recently built in New York. The Journal of Commerce says its superiority over the ordinary engines was very manifest, as respects the quantity of water it cast forth, and the height to which it cast it. The chief, if not only objection to it seems to be the time taken to get up steam, which must necessarily prevent its operating on a fire so speedily as the engines worked by hand.

OBITUARY.—Died recently, at Bellville Ohio, Mr. William Gillespie, aged 104 years. Mr Gillespie was born in the county of Down, in Ireland, on the 3d of March, Old Style, 1737. He was a colonel in the rebel army, in Ireland, in the year 1767 and '69—and emigrated to the United States in 1770. In 1775 he entered the United States service as a volunteer, and joined the American army under General Washington at Brooklyn.

A destructive fire occurred at Augusta, Me. on Monday evening last. Eight Buildings were destroyed, including Judkin's boarding house, a two story house occupied by Mr Black, and a building occupied by Messrs Morse & Jayne, as a paint shop, and by Augustus Brick, saddle and harness maker. During the fire Mr Simeon Goodwin fell from the roof of the Kennebeck Hotel and was seriously injured.

HEAVY LOSS.—The Hull of the steamer Ben Franklin, laden with 1000 barrels of pork, 420 barrels of flour, 100 hhds. of Bacon, 1000 kegs of lard, 450 dozen of brooms, and 50 head of cattle, was sunk at the wharf in Cincinnati on the 13th inst. Twenty-five of the cattle escaped by swimming to the shore. A great part of the cargo has been recovered, in a damaged condition. A portion of the cargo was insured in Boston.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—In New Orleans, on the evening of the 4th March, a Frenchman by the name of G. Sampson, who kept a coffee house at the corner of Camp and Girod streets, murdered his paramour, a mulatto woman, and then shot himself. They were both dead when found. The incitement of this horrid deed was jealousy.

PROCLAMATION FOR THE ANNUAL FAST. The Concord Freeman says truly of this Document. "The Proclamation of Governor Davis for the Annual Fast, published in to-day's paper is for brevity and excellence of style and sentiment, one of the best productions of the kind ever sent forth by a Governor of Massachusetts."

A destructive fire broke out in the village of Montgomery, Orange county N. Y. on Friday morning. Six or seven buildings were destroyed. Among them the stores of Mr Chandler, Mr Geo. Oakly, Dr Eager, and others whose names we have not learned. Oakly's loss is said to be six or seven thousand dollars.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 135 interments in this city last week—men 39, women 26, boys 49, girls 21.

In Philadelphia there were 115 deaths—adults 43, children 72.

In Boston there were 31 deaths. [N. Y. Sun.]

ASSAULT ON A FATHER.—A young man was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment last week at Middletown, Ct. for an assault upon his father with intent to kill.

DIGBY says he never *contracted* a debt in his life, but has *enlarged* a great many.

MARRIAGES.

In this city Mr. Frederick A. Todd, of this city, to Miss Emeline A. daughter of Wm. Hook, Esq. formerly of Salem; Mr. J. T. W. Sargent to Miss H. L. B. Parker; Mr. Wm. Carpenter to Miss Mary M. Greenough.

In Rutland, by Rev. Mr. Clark, Capt. Lorenzo Converse of New Braintree, to Miss Eliza Reed.

In Barre, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Charles Fay of New Braintree, to Miss Emeline Bacon.

In Harvard, Mr. Luke Whitney to Miss Abby Knight.

In Groton, March 10, Rev. David Fosdick of Sterling, to Miss Sarah L. Woodbury.

In New York city, March 18, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Wm. B. Draper, Esq., formerly of Brookfield, in this county, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of John Haggerty, Esq.

In Newport, N. Y., Feb. 2, Col. J. Smith of Philadelphia, N. Y. to Miss Mary Caroline, daughter of Dr. John Brooks, of Bernardston, Ms.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday night last, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Mr. J. M. Hose, about 35 —He was on his return from New Orleans to visit his friends in Vermont. He had been here but a few days.

In Malden, 20th inst. Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Capt. Joseph Cheever, 87.

In Watertown, 21st inst. Henry Clay, only son of the late Josiah Mason, of Cambridge, 11 years.

In Waltham, 22d inst, Mr. James Maxwell, 36, formerly of New York.

In Provincetown, Feb. 12, Dea. David Ryder, 79.

In Warwick, suddenly, 17th inst. Dea. S. Ball, 75.

In Braintree, 22d inst. suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Pratt, wife of Capt Nathan Pratt.

In Chester, N. H. 9th inst. Miss Harriette V. M. daughter of the late Hon. Daniel French, 25.

In Cleveland, Ohio, 7th inst, Col. Nathan Nickerson, Jr. 50, formerly of Athol, Mass.

In Charlestown, on Sunday morning, Mr. Wm. C. Dodge, 22; 18th inst, Mr. Benj. Meader, 24, late of Sandwich, N. H., death caused by the kick of a horse.

In Framingham, on Saturday last, Mr. John J. Hill, a member of the Brass Band, 34.

In Oxford, March 5, Mrs. Abigail, wife of John Larned.

In East Douglas, March 15, of consumption, Mrs. Eliza F., wife of Mr. Anderson Hunt, 42.

In Princeton, March 19, Miss Abigail, relict of Mr. Phineas Gleason, 64.

In Northampton, at the Factory Village, March 10, Mr. Eli Edwards, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Wilton, Ct., Mr. Francis Newell, in the 101st year of his age, long known in the town in which he died as an eccentric character by the name of "Major Newell."

In Barrenfentre, Pa., Dr. Charles Raymond, 27.—The cause of his death was as remarkable as it was sudden and unexpected. Dr. R. with other physicians, assisted in opening the corpse of a little daughter of Mr. John Bradner, aged 11 years, who had died with the prevailing disease that is now so fatal among the inhabitants. He had a small sore on one of his thumbs, which immediately after the operation, commenced swelling. The inflammation and swelling soon extended to his shoulder and down upon his breast near the heart, and on the seventh day after his attack it caused his death.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending March 20, 31. Males, 14. Females, 17.—Stillborn, 2.

Of consumption, 7, measles, 2, infantile, 2, lung fever, 5, disease of the heart, 1, inflammation of the lungs, 1, convulsions, 1, whooping cough, 1, liver complaint, 1, scarlet fever, 1, bronchitis, 1, ulcers in the head, 1, cancer, 2, dropsy on the brain, 1, disease in the kidneys, 1, croup, 1, debility, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Boston, March 27.

Ashes. The transactions in Pots have been at some decline on the last quotations, the receipts of the week being mostly taken at 5½c. per lb The sales of Pearl comprise a few small lots, 5¼ a 5½c per lb.

Coals. Nothing doing of any importance beyond the usual retail demand of the season.

Coffee. The business done in this article during the past week has been quite limited, comprising 300 bags Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11c; 400 do St Domingo, for export, and 3 a 400 do do to the trade, 9¼ a 9¾c per lb; 200 do Rio, 10 a 11c; 20 hhds Porto Rico, 12½ c per lb; and by auction, 36 bags St. Domingo, $8 55 and 8 57 per 100 lbs; 13 hhds 16 brls 32 bags Mansanilla, 9¾ a 10¾ per lb 4 mos.

Fish. There is a fair demand for all kinds of dry Fish, and sales wholly confined to stored parcels. In Mackerel the sales have been extremely limited, and last week's prices are continued.

Hides. The transactions since our last consist of 4400 Montevideo, being part of the Metamora's cargo, taken by a tanner, in a neighboring town, at 14c, 6 mos—balance of importation not yet sold. 1200 New Orleans at 11¼c, 6 mos. The balance of Sophia's cargo, from Valparaiso, about 5000 hung-dried, 13½c per lb, 6 mos cr; 12 a 15 bales Calcutta Cow, dry, at 85c each, 6 mos.

Molasses. Since the last report, the transactions have been to a considerable extent, comprising two cargoes Cuba, new crop, to distillers, at 20½c, 8 mos cr, and a cargo do do, in lots to the trade, at same price, 6 mos cr; 200 do do tart, old crop, 18½c, 6 mos cr; two cargoes Surinam, 20c per gal, 6 mos; 80 hhds do do, being the balance of an importation, at 20 c per gal, 6 mos; 120 hhds Trinidad, 25c, 6 mos cr. Sales by auction, 20 hhds Havana, 20½ a 21c, 4 mos; 23 do Mansanilla, 26c per gal, 4 mos cr.

Provisions. Sales steady, and for most articles former prices are continued.

Seed. Little alteration in the market this week. Clover more abundant, and prices reduced a shade.—Herds Grass scarce, and few sales.

Salt. In consequence of the backwardness of the season, the usual operations for the fisheries have not yet commenced. Nearly the whole stock at market is in second hands, and there having been no arrivals for some time past, cargo prices are unsettled. Sales by auction, 1100 sacks Liverpool fine, 1 50 a 1 57 per bag, cash.

Sugar. There has been a fair demand for good Sugars, and prices are without any material alteration. Sales consist of 500 boxes Havana brown, new crop, 7¾ a 8c; and old crop 7 a 7¾c; Brazil white, small sales, 9c. Of the last import of Porto Rico, 100 hhds and 98 bbls sold at $7 75 a 7 95 per 100 lbs, 4 mos, sale stopped; 34 boxes white, old crop, 8¾ a 8¾, ordinary quality; 300 do brown do do, 7½ a 7¾c per lb, 4 mos cr.

Tea. The arrival of the Caledonia has furnished dates to the 4th; there is nothing important from China, the overland mail not having arrived when the steamer left. The London market presented a more lively appearance, and the rates previously established were fully supported; at a public sale the quantity offered amounted to 6500 packages, the biddings were animated, particularly for black tea; of the quantity offered, 5000 packages were actually sold, at an advance on the day previous of 1d per lb, for nearly all kinds—on fine Congo, however, the advance amounted to 2d per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, March 27. FLOUR. The market for most descriptions has been extremely dull throughout the week, and prices realized, except for Ohio, exhibit a further decline of about 12½ c per brl. At the close, the market of Genesee had somewhat recovered, holders manifesting less disposition to sell below $5, and no good lots that we could learn were taken to day under that price; some parcels Michigan flat hoop were sold at 4 75 per bbl. The sales of Ohio commenced at $4 50 and closed at 4 65, comprising about 4000 bbls at these and intermediate prices. The stock now in first hands is not large, and prices may be considered more firm.

GRAIN. The reduced stock of Corn has had a tendency to produce rather more firmness in prices, but as arrivals are daily looked for, no permanent advance is expected. The transactions of the week consist of about 10,000 bushels yellow flat, 50½ a 51c, and 8 a 10,000 do white, 47c per bushel. Several parcels Delaware Oats, from stores, 31c per bushel.

New York, March 24. FLOUR. Sales of 7 a 800 barrels Howard St. a 4 62½; 700 Georgetown at 4 75; 200 Alexandria at 4 50; 1500 Brandywine at $5 37½, all cash; no change in Rye.

GRAIN. 1 a 2000 bushels Northern Rye sold at 54 a 55c, delivered; no change in Oats; Corn, 2200 bushels Delaware, at 50c; 2 a 3000 Jersey, 50 a 51c, cash.

Baltimore, March 22. FLOUR. No change; last weeks prices are continued.

GRAIN. Maryland red Wheat, 80 a 90c; sales of White and Yellow Corn, 42 a 43c per bushel; Maryland and Pennsylvania Rye, 48 a 55c; Maryland and Virginia Oats, 23 a 27c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, March 22. At market, 365 Beef Cattle, 15 yoke Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 525 Sheep, and 920 Swine. About — Hogs unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week; extra, $6 75 a $7; first quality, $6 25 a 6 50; second quality, 5 75 a $6; third quality, 5 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales $75, 85, and $100.

Cows and Calves—$22, 27, and $30.

Sheep—Lots at $3, 3 75, 4 25, and 4 75.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 4 1-8 for Sows and — for Barrows—at retail, 5 a 6. About 200 fat hogs were at market, three fourths of which remained at the close of the market.

New York, March 22. At market, 675 Beef Cattle, including 75 left over last week, were from the South, 53 from the East, and the balance from this State; 66 milch cows and 450 sheep. The demand for Beef was about the same as last week at 25c the cwt less; 600 head at $7 a $9, averaging $8 the 100 lbs.

Milch cows were mostly sold at $20 to $40.

Sheep were in good demand, and all sold at $— a $5½ each.

Hay—Sales have been made by the load at — per 100 lbs.

Wood—Hickory, $2 62½ per load; Virginia $1 75; New Jersey do $1 62½; Long Island $1 62½.

Baltimore, March 22. 275 head were offered and 100 only were sold to the city butchers at — for good to $8 per 100 lbs for strictly prime, averaging about $7 25; Live Hogs, 5 50 a 5 75 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a
Spinach, per half peck	..	a
Dandelions, per half peck	..	a
Parsnips, per bushel	..	a
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	2 00	a
Turnips, half peck	6	a
Carrots, per bushel	..	a
Beets, per bushel	50	a
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a
" " " bushel	50	a
Parsley, half peck	75	a
Celery, per root	6	a
Cabbages, each	4	a
Horseradish, per lb.	8	a
Lettuce, per head	..	a
Radishes, per bunch	..	a

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a
Apples, extra, per bush.	1 50	a
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a
Grapes, Foreign, per lb.	20	a
Lemons, per doz.	17	a
Oranges, " "	25	a
Dried Apples, per lb.	4	a
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 00	a
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 75	a

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb.	15	a
" firkin	18	a
Cheese, new milk, per lb.	7	a
" four meal	4	a
Eggs, per dozen	..	a
Beef, fresh, per lb.	6	a
Do corned	6	a
Do smoked	..	a
Beef Tallow, per lb.	9	a
Pork, whole hogs	5	a
Pigs, roasting, per lb.	9	a
Pork, fresh	7	a
" salted	7½	a
Hams, Boston, per lb.	9	a
" Western, do do	9	a
Lard, best, per lb.	9	a
" Western, per keg	8½	a
Tripe, per lb.	8	a
Pigs Feet, per lb.	..	a
Veal	5	a
Whole Calves	5	a
Chickens, per lb.	12	a
Turkeys, per lb.	10	a
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a
Mutton, per lb.	6	a
Lamb, per lb.	..	a

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a
" " white, per bag	10 00	a
Hemp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a
Canary Seed, " "	3 00	a
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a
" " American, do do	..	a
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a
" Southern, " "	8	a
" Foreign, " "	..	a
" White Dutch, per lb.	20	a
" Lucerne, or French	33	a
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a
Red Top, bushel	..	a
" Southern, bush	55	a
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a
Millet "	2 00	a
Buckwheat "	1 25	a

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs.	9 50	a
Newcastle, do	11 00	a
Orrel, do	11 00	a
Sydney, do 7	9 00	a
Peach Orchard, do do	10 00	a
Peach Mountain, do do	10 00	a
Coke, per chaldron	..	a
Charcoal, per basket	32	a
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a
Country do, do do	7 00	a

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a
Rio Grande	13	a
St. Salvador	..	a
Maranham	..	a
California	..	a
West-Indian	11	a
African	13	a
Green, slaughtered	5½	a
Calcutta, cow, green salted	87	a
" " " light	..	a
" dry	75	a

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	30	a
" country, per lb.	27	a
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a
" dry hide	23	a
New York, red, light	24	a
" " middling	21	a
" " overweight	18	a
Boston, " slaughter	22	a
" dry hide	21	a
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a
" " " ½ "	36	a
" " " ¾ "	44	a
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a
No. 2, "	26	a
No. 3, "	18	a

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a
Camden	75	a
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a
" white lump	1 12	a
" 2d quality	..	a
" common	75	a

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a
Good Country, per hundred	85	a
Straw	45	a

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb.	30	a
2d " " "	..	a

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a
do do do finished	28 00	a

rn and Garden-Seed Planter.

HIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY ., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as

Directions for using the Planter.

orse is attached to the beam, and draws the r as he would a plough to furrow over the land. w of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground etely, and opens it to receive the seed.

lide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by n the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as rrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any we choose; and the wheel behind presses down rth over the seed.

turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow p as we may wish. Another screw shortens or ens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed time it is drawn out.

plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which the slide, and draw out the seed once in two If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped s four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and he hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel be- r feet in circumference.

rge fields, we can lock two Planters together, he horse can easily draw both. Every mile he ces, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ours.

is planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a h or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants ave much labor of the hand-hoe.

ny have witnessed its operation — among whom Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,— or Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

ston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Day's Improved Axletree.

C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In ng this improved Axletree to the public, the in- r feels a confident assurance that the great ad- ge it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, n other respects, is such, as when known, will not o secure its extensive and general use.

e Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry it a quantity of grease, and when properly at- d to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as repre- d in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water getting in between the Axletree and box, better anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet e the public, as will be obvious to any one who ines it.

e of the greatest advantages of this improvement at of effectually preventing the Axletree from be- ng dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which fre- tly happens with those of the common form.

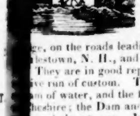
e inventor having used the common Axletree al- every day for seven years, and those of his own tion for the last year, can assure the public from wn experience, that the means used by him in his ovement for keeping out the dirt and water from rm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly es with it a quantity of grease, completely an- the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby ef- lly prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in cting and testing this improved Axletree, has ta- out letters patent for the same, and the public are cautioned against any infringements thereon, as will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

ould further give notice that I have appointed rs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North ket Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of Axletrees, who have now on hand and are con- ly receiving from the factory a general assortment hem, which are made of the best materials and in perior style and finish which they will sell at rea- ble prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

nenburg, March 27, 1841.

Mills at Auction.



THE subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, on TUES- DAY, the 30th day of March inst., at his Inn, in South Marlow, a **Saw Mill,— Shingle Mill, Grist Mill,** a **Clothier's Shop;** and **Carding Machine.**

Said **Mills** and **Shop** are situated in South Marlow ge, on the roads leading from Boston, Mass., to lestown, N. H., and from Keene to Newport, N. They are in good repair, and command a very ex- ive run of custom. They stand on a never failing m of water, and the first privilege in the County heshire; the Dam and Flumes are in first rate re- , and almost new. In the immediate vicinity is an haustible forest of Timber.

lso— Twenty-five acres of **Wood Land,** t two miles from said Mills.

lso— One undivided half of a fifty acre lot of nd in Stoddard, about one mile from said Mills; lot being divided into Pasturing and Tillage, with l **Sugar Lot** and **Orchard** on the same.

le to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms easy, and immediate possession given.

RUSSELL HUNTLEY.

uth Marlow, N. H. March 27, 1841. 1w.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.

FARM 113 acres in Needham	5000
Farm 30 acres, good building in Newton	6000
m 48 acres, good building in Milton	4800
m 40 acres, near the depot, Needham	3000
m 31 ac, in Paxton, 7 miles fm Worcester	2500
m 75 acres in Malden	3000
m 20 acres in Chelsea	4000
m in Peterborough, N. H. 60 acres	2000

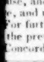
Farms for Sale.

t rate farm, 42 ac, near Cambridge Colleges	12000
uable place in Brighton, 7 acres	6500
m in Malden, 30 acres, good buildings	5000
se and 3 acres of land in Roxbury	2500
other house and 1 acre of land, much fruit,	1500
ory house and 1 acre, near Neponset bridge	1700
m 200 acres, Tamworth, NH good buildings	2500
2 farms containing 50 to 125 in N. H.	1200
ble house ½ an acre in Watertown	2000
bury 60 acres	8000

pply to A. DOW, Real Estate Broker, 2 Devon- e street.

oston, March 27, 1841. 3t.

For Sale, a Farm,

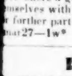


IN the pleasant town of Concord, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, and 14 from Lowell. It contains about 110 acres of good **Land,** 20 of which is wood-land, and the remain- der is divided into lots of Tillage, Mowing, turing and Orcharding, and mostly fenced with e wall. It has a good supply of never failing wa- , and good and convenient buildings on the same, asantly situated on the county road leading from ncord to Harvard, about 1½ miles west of the Court use, and the same distance from the Factory Vil- e, and near the District School-House.

For further information inquire of the Subscribers, the premises. S. & L. HOSMER.

Concord, March 19, 1841. 6w

For Sale,



A superior new milch **Cow,** 6 years old this spring—she has a Calf two weeks old, is warranted perfectly heal- thy, gentle, and free from tricks. She is a great milker, and is now owned by gentlemen who has no further use for her. The ve offers a good opportunity for any one to supply mselves with as good a Cow as can be purchased.— r further particulars enquire at this office.

mar27—1w*

Paris Gloves.

SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Bradford Academy.

THE next term in this Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, April 14th, to continue twenty-four weeks — separated by a vaca- tion of three weeks, commencing July 4th — under the instruction of former teachers. The erection of a commodious edifice has been procured through the mu- nificence of friends of the Institution, which will afford superior accommodations for more than a hundred pu- pils. This will be opened with appropriate public ex- ercises, April 15.

Tuition— Including vocal music, **$6** per quarter. Latin **$1**, French **$2**, and Piano **$10** per quarter.

A Preparatory Department will also be opened at the same time, the object of which is to prepare misses to enter the higher Department. In addition to their regular studies, attention will be paid to plain and or- namental needle work, and vocal music. Tuition, $3 per quarter.

Board, including washing and lights, $2 per week. Tuition to be paid in advance. In behalf of the Trus- tees, GEORGE COGSWELL.

Bradford, (Mass.) March 27, 1841. 3t.

Dog Lost.

A large, young, black, **Newfoundland Dog.** A suitable reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his re- covery, left at the DR. SPRING estate in Watertown near Waltham, or at T. GORDON'S stable, Arch st. Boston. 3t. * March 27.

Farmers' Implements.

CAST STEEL and Iron Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Handled and common Hoes, Sickles, best solid **Ox Balls,** Underhills' chopping Axes, &c. &c., by the dozen or single, cheap, at 15 Dock Square, op- posite Elm St., Boston.

mar27 WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Fruit Trees, Mulberries, &c.

THE subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest **Fruit Trees,** of every class and embracing all the newest varieties.— Also — an immense collection of **Orna- mental Trees, Shrubs** and **Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots,** and the most extensive assortment of **Splendid Dahlias,** in the Union.

All these articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained. For the silk culture, are offered the finest varieties of **Mulberries,** which are the **Circassian, Elata, Alpine, Multicaulis,** and **Broussa;** all of which are very hardy except the Multicaulis, and that withstands very ordinary winters.

The State of New York having now granted a boun- ty of **$2.00** on Silk, and Massachusetts and Ver- mont having done the same, they will no doubt take the lead in this great national pursuit.

WM. R. PRINCE.

Flushing, March 20, 1841.

N. B. Priced Catalogues will be sent to every ap- plicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plan- tations will be supplied with trees payable by a share of proceeds. 2w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *March 12th*, 1841.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 2d instant, packages for the School Committees of all the Cities and Towns in the State were forwarded for distribution to the Sheriffs of the several Counties. The packages contain Reports of the Board of Educa- tion, School Registers, a copy of the recent Law con- cerning Schools, and a blank form of return. This last document must be filled up agreeably to facts, and returned to this office, *on or before the last day of April;* —otherwise the delinquent City or Town will not be entitled by Law to a share of the School Fund. If in any case these packages have not already reached their destination, it is respectfully requested that immediate information of the failure may be transmitted to this office.

Publishers of the Laws throughout the State will please insert this notice in their papers, and their ac- counts for the same shall be allowed.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary of State.

Mar20—3w

Hats — Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constant- ly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

March 20. tf.

Pasture for Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a valuable **Pasture** containing sixty-one Acres, situated in the Southerly part of Westminster, and near the house of John Foskett. Said Pasture is well watered with a never failing brook, and is well fenced.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN FOS- KETT, near the same; or of JOSEPH F. SIMONDS, Lexington. 4w*—mar20

Van Mons Leon Le Clere de Laval Pears.

NEW, and lately proved in England, and there as- serted to be the best Pear known. A few trees only for sale; these cost high, and an extra price, and must therefore be charged at $2,50 each. Also a few of **"Pitts' New Marie" Pears,** raised from seed of the Marie Louise, fine, and stated on good authority to be even a more extraordinary bearer than that vari- ety; these cost very high and must therefore be charged at $2,00 each. No other kinds of Pears are charged at extra price by the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, March 1. eptmy—mar6

Northfield Academy

of Useful Knowledge.

NORTHFIELD is a delightful summer residence in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. Pupils are received at any time into the family of the Princi- pal, where they can remain throughout the year, and where they will be watched over with parental care.— MISS L. R. STONE, of Cambridgeport, has the charge of the female department, for whose qualifications as a teacher, parents and guardians are referred to Mr. Mack, principal of the High School for young ladies in Cambridge. P. ALLEN, PRINCIPAL.

Northfield, Mass., March, 1841. 5w—mar6

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to per- form all useful operations, necessary for the preserva- tion of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for sev- eral years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and hav- ing had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constant- ly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Apple Trees.

THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pip- pins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, March 13, 1841. 8w

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, April 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the **Real Estate** whereof ABNER STEARNS, late of Billerica, died seized and possessed, consisting of the **Home- stead** of said deceased, situated in the South West corner of Billerica, 2½ miles from Bedford, 10 from Low- ell, and 16 from Boston, containing 16 acres of good **Land,** mostly covered with **Fruit Trees,** with a large, thorough built **Brick House,** a **Barn,** 40 feet square, nearly new, a cellar under it, a valuable **Saw Mill,** and productive **Cranberry Meadows.** The **Dwel- ling House** is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the Concord River, commanding a Southerly pros- pect.

Also, a lot of **Land,** situated in Bedford, three- fourths of a mile from the Homestead, on the road lead- ing to Bedford, containing 21 acres, consisting of **Pas- turing, Tillage, Mowing** and **Wood Land.**

Also, a **Wood Lot** of 12 acres, situated near the Carlisle road, one and a half miles from the middle of Bedford.

The Sale of the above Premises will take place at the Homestead.

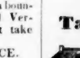
☞ For further particulars inquire of JONAS MUNROE, of Bedford, or EDWARD H. STEARNS, of Billerica, Executors. 3w*—mar20

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and valuable **Farm,** situa- ted about 35 miles from Portland, Maine. The **Estate** consists of between **650** and **850** acres of exellent **Land,** well divided into **Mowing, Pasture, Tillage** and **Woodland.** A portion of the **Land** is in a high state of cultivation; about 125 tons of **English Hay** is cut at one cropping. The land is very favora- ble for Corn, as it is not subject to early frosts; **Wheat,** Oats, Potatoes, and Roots, are natural to the Soil; the whole Farm is thoroughly fenced, and the **Buildings** are large and convenient, and consist of a large two story **House, 50 by 40, most thoroughly finished,** with every convenience, together with 5 large **Barns,** all of which are in most excellent order, part of them be- ing new. The **Farm** is now stocked with about 50 head of Cattle, and 80 Sheep, and is supposed to be capable of keeping double the present stock, and in case it should be let one condition would be that at least 50 more Cows should be added, as it is well adapt- ed for a dairy Farm. The Farm lies near a large Vil- lage; Schools, Churches, Mills and Stores are within one half a mile of the Estate. It would be sold low, with all the stock, for cash, or productive property would be received in part pay, or it would be leased, Stock, Tools, &c., on favorable terms. For particu- lars, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Ex- change Street. 5w—mar20

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber having been engaged as Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

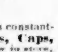
Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoag Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Real Estate at Auction.



WILL be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, a small and valuable estate in West Cambridge, consist- ing of a two-story **Dwelling House** and **Barn,** and all the usual out-buildings, to- gether with twelve acres of good **Land,** consisting of Tillage, Orcharding, Wood Land, &c. Said Land lies on the Middlesex Turnpike, about 50 rods from the great road leading from Boston to Concord, which makes it desirable for building lots.

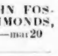
Also, four acres of **Meadow Peat Land,** lying in the easterly part of Lexington, about one and a half miles from said Farm.

Also, from 10 to 15 cords of good **Manure;** togeth- er with all the **Farming Utensils** belonging to said Farm.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale. ☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.— For further information inquire of JOHN B. PERRY, on the premises. W. J. LANE, Auctioneer.

West Cambridge, March 20, 1841. 3w*

Farm for Sale.



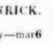
Situated in Foxborough, **22** miles from Boston, containing **25** acres, suitably di- vided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land; is well fenced and watered, and has about **75** valuable **Apple Pear,** and **Cherry Trees;** a new **House, Barn,** Cel- lar under the Barn, **Wood** and **Chaise House,** piazza in front of House, and every thing convenient for a genteel Family. A fine opportunity is now of- fered, which is rarely to be met with.

A part of the purchase money can remain on mort- gage, from one to five years if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of COL. HENRY HOBERT, near the premises, or to HENRY MAM- BERT, No. **78** Commercial street, Boston.

March 20. 3w. *

Tavern and Farm—For Sale.

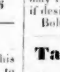


The well known **Sheperd Tavern,** so called, in Foxboro', on the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, and on the great road from Taunton to Worcester, and **22** miles from Boston, containing eight acres, well fenced and watered. They will be sold separate or together. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage from one to five years if desired.

For further particulars, inquire of COL. HENRY HOBERT, near the premises, or to HENRY MAM- BERT, No. **78** Commercial street, Boston.

March 20. 3w. *

For Sale.

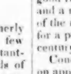


ONE of the most pleasant and produc- tive **Farms,** in the County of Worces- ter, situated at Bolton, about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the great road to Boston. It contains about **140 Acres,** with **Two Dwelling Houses,** one **Barn 80** feet long and **36** feet wide, with very convenient out buildings. All the buildings are in good condition.

This farm will recommend itself to any person who may visit it. Conditions of payment will be made easy if desired. JOSEPH HILDRETH.

Bolton, March 20, 1841. 6w. *

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

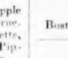


THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taun- ton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to til- lage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

Deer Island.



TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the May- or's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, S. G. SHIPLEY, } Committee.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841. 8w—feb6

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this of- fice. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great at- tention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful imple- ment; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Pre- miums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplo- mas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining pre- cisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled n ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper manage- ment with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competi- tion, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches — **one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every ob- serving farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among in- telligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable quali- ties of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

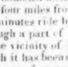
Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

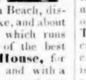
We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm and Tavern.

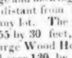




FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chel- sea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, dis- tant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the prem- ises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and near- ly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 59 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, mak- ing in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the prem- ises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Farm at Auction.

Assignee's Sale.

THE Farm, until recently, owned and improved by William Bacon of Holliston, together with a good and convenient **Dwelling House,** eligibly located upon said farm, with a good **Barn,** and a **Mechan- ic's Shop,** suitable for workmen in wood, or for shoe- makers. Also, a **Blacksmith's Shop,** in good con- dition, well fitted for forging and shoeing, all of which will be offered to the highest bidder who shall appear on the premises on Monday, March 29, 1841, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The above Farm is comprised of thirty four acres superior soil for grass or grain, and is suitably fenced and divided into lots for tillage or pasturage. It is well watered by the Cold-Spring Brook, which makes the entire northerly bound of said farm, extending more than one hundred and fifty rods along the bank of said brook. The farm is in the immediate vicinity of Unionville, being but half a mile distant from the Rail- road Depot in Unionville, and the same distance from the meeting-house and school-houses in said village.— The above premises are well adapted for farming ope- ration, or to combine farming and mechanical together, and will be sold on favorable terms to any applicant disposed to purchase.

For further particulars, inquire of NAT. FISK, Framingham Village, WILLIAM JENNISON, Union- ville, or the subscriber near the premises.

CALVIN SHEPARD, JR., ASSIGNEE.

mar6—4t

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new ad- ditions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been re- ceived; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extra- ordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descrip- tive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ...Aug.	Passe Colmar..Nov. Feb.
Fraunereal d'Ete.Aug.Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremburg of the
Bartlett....Aug. Sept.	French.....Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis.Sept.	Easter Beaurree. Dec. Ap.
Napoleon ....Oct.	Clion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avran-	large, for baking only,
ches, ...Oct.	a prodigious bearer,
Marie Louise..Oct. Nov.	Winter.
Duchesse d'Angoleme...	
Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, **Raspberries,** Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, **Yellow,** White Pro- vence, Bengal, Noisette and other **Roses.** Splendid Tree Pæonies and Herbaceous do; **Double Dahlias;** Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

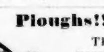
NONANTUM HILL, Newton, near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red and White **Clo- ver,** Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Cen- tre School House.

Worcester, March 3. 8w—march6

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



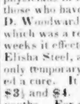
THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and exam- ine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effect- ed a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at **WM. BROWN'S,** druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

Hernia or Rupture—Trusses Applied.

THE Subscriber gives notice that being acquainted with the *Anatomy* of *Hernia* or *Rupture*, he will attend to the *applying* of Dr. Fletcher's highly recom- mended **Truss,** for *Umbilical*, single or double *Ingui- nal, Ventro Inguinal*, and *Femoral Hernia* or *Rupture.* This *Truss* has received the unqualified approbation of eminent *Surgical* and *Medical* practitioners, among which are the certificates of **Drs.** Warren, Hayward, and Walker, in addition to many other respectable tes- timonials, which can be seen, relative to its practical utility, and adaptation to the *Ruptured* parts. *Blocks* or *Pads*, of any required shape, can be attached to this Truss, and changed without delay. The purchaser can be furnished with any form or force of spring, as circumstances or employment may require. This Truss is warranted to keep up the Ruptured parts, and effect *radical cure* in every case that admits of such a result. Should there be any deficiency, the payment will be *re- funded*. Persons in need of such an instrument can *re- tire* to a separate apartment and receive suitable atten- tion, free of *extra expense*. Physicians residing in the *country* can have their orders duly attended to, and re- ceive *printed* directions for applying the Truss, by send- ing the dimensions around, and stating the kind of *Hernia*, and what the extent of the Ruptured parts— also, their preference to *Blocks* or *Pads*—their choice of spring—whether forcible or yielding. An assort- ment of Trusses suitable for children. A liberal dis- count will be made to wholesale purchasers.

feb6—eop3m EDWARD FRANCIS, No. 16 Howard, near Court St.

Union Hotel—Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly re- paired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges him- self to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

Pure Sperm Oil.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Win- ter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Job Printing.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly exe- cuted at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

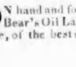
Orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c. from the different towns will be promptly attended to.

mh 21. OTIS BREWER.

The Practical Farmer,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cul- tivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—jun6

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ **7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.** ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRI- CULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and **finest assort- ment** to be found in New England. The **Seeds** are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quali- ty.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more im- portant kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in ad- dition to the most superb Double German Asters, Bal- sams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lu- cerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest qual- ity.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dah- lias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator*, are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and seed to the amount of $5 will be sent to their or- der. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Poudrette.

THE **New York Poudrette Company** offer this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past sea- son also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, con- taining letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company—in which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. SHARES in the Company are *one hun- dred dollars* each, which entitle the holder to *one hun- dred bushels* of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, *unexpired*, as a *dividend* or *return* for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable fifty bushels *each spring* and *fall*, annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*heaped measure*—and at *this* price, the shareholder will received back his investment, with *ten* per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *higher* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞ A few shares may yet be had at their par value —which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on ap- plication to the subscriber, at the office of the Compa- ny, 120 *Nassau street*; or on the receipt of one hun- dred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city—free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged *extra* for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 of yard, or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use *half* a gill, others a *gill*, and others a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a part to be put *in the hill*, at planting, and a part to be put on at *broad cast*, and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also, 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some requir- ing more, and others not so much.

, Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain *one* barrel, containing *four bushels*, by inclosing, *free of postage*, *two* dollars, or three barrels for *five* dollars, or six barrels for *ten* dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is in no way connected with the "*Urate and Poudrette Company*," or "*Lodi Manufacturing* Compa- ny" of *Anthony Dey* & *Peter Barthelemy*, on the New Jersey Meadows. 9w—feb20

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Ta- bles, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, im- ports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all or- ders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per win- dow, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept con- stantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New Eng- land States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

The Town of Gloucester.

This is a maritime town, comprising the whole of Cape Ann. The promontory was named Cape Ann by Prince Charles, out of respect to his mother. It is one of the oldest fishing establishments in the state. The Cape extends about eight miles into the sea, and forms the northern boundary of Massachusetts bay. Its harbor is capacious, easy of access at all seasons, and has sufficient depth of water for large ships. The harbor and the chief settlements are on the south side of the Cape. The Town lies twenty-nine miles N. E. of Boston.

In 1624 the English Dorchester Company, commenced a fishing and planting station here. Thomas Gardner was appointed overseer of the planting, and John Tilley of the fishing for that year. In 1642 Gloucester was made a town by the General Court. The lights on Thatcher's Island, bear about N. E., six miles from East Point, the eastern boundary of Gloucester harbor. As early as 1764 the exports from this place in one year amounted to $250,000. Immense quantities of light and grayish granite are found here, and they are split with much ease and in large regular blocks. This stone is found to be of fine grain and easily dressed. It can be put on board of vessels at very small expense, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing. The quarrying, hammering, and transporting it, gives employment to many men and vessels; 100,000 tons have been exported in one year — the average price has been two dollars per ton.

Gloucester is joined to the main land by a narrow Isthmus of about fifty yards which is called "the cut," over which the road passes into the harbor. This cut, or canal across the neck of the Cape, has not been attended with the success which was anticipated; it was intended to afford an easier and a shorter passage to vessels bound to and from the eastward, and the Rev. Richard Blynman, the pastor, undertook the job in 1643.

The village of Squam is on the north side of the Cape, about five miles from the harbor. Opposite this place is the sand beach, which supplied all the towns from Boston to Portsmouth with sand, — when that article was used for floors instead of paint and carpets. At the village of Sandy Bay, on the eastern side of the Cape a pier and breakwater have been constructed for the security of shipping.

MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES.

The manufacture of palm leaf hats, boots, shoes, hats, vessels, chairs, tin and cabinet wares, in the year ending April 1, 1837, amounted to $46,726. In that year there were 221 vessels employed in the Cod and Mackerel fishery, the tonnage of which was 9,871 tons — they took 55,181 quintals of Cod fish, and 43,934 barrels of Mackerel — 113,750 bushels of salt were used, and 1,580 hands were employed — the value of the Cod and Mackerel taken was $522,132. The whole tonnage of the district in 1837, was 18,392.

There is a bank at Gloucester with a capital of $200,000, and an Insurance Company with a capital of $100,000. — There are fourteen Churches, 5 of which are Universalist, 5 Congregational, 3 Baptist, and 1 Methodist. The number of inhabitants is 6,394 — in 1837 the number was 8,822. The town has now less than 500 souls to a parish. The first universalist society was formed here by Rev. John Murray, the first teacher of that denomination. Many of the houses of Gloucester are built with brick, and the principal village, called the Harbor, is finely located on the south side of the cape.— The sea views from this place are very extensive, and are rarely equalled by any on the coast.

The most "distinguished visiter" at this Cape is the *sea serpent*, that made his first appearance on the stage in 1817.— He carried with him a *long train*, and his first announcement caused some alarm to the hospitable inhabitants, who did not however think, that, like the comet's train, it foreboded war as much as famine. But it seems his analysis [illegible] not come to rob or steal any thing from the shore, and he may be counted a mere looker-on of the fine harbor of Gloucester.

McLeod's trial postponed.—The Rochester Democrat contains the following letter from the District Attorney of Niagara county:— *Lockport, March 12, 1841.*

Dear Sir—In consequence of an error of our County Clerk in drawing a jury for our next Court, the Court will go down, and McLeod will not be tried now. I drop you this line in hopes you will inform the witnesses, that they may be saved the trouble and expense of coming up. We shall want them by and by at another Court. I will let them know when. In haste, &c. J. L. WOODS.

It is stated in the Albany Argus, that the Chief Justice has intimated that he cannot hold a special oyer and terminer, for the trial of McLeod, until after the May term of the Supreme Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

MALDEN, March 16, 1841.

I saw in your paper of March 13, 1841, a calculation, denominated "nice," which calculation reads thus: If a man begins to save ten cents a day when he is 21 years old and continues to do so until he is 70, he will then be worth $10,596 33. I would ask if this is the fact. My arithmetic tells me that he who begins to save ten cents a day when he is 21 years old, will have saved when he has seen three score years and ten $1,789 72 5.

Yours truly, QUERO.

The "nice calculation" referred to was not ours, but was copied from another paper without proper examination. "Quero" is probably correct in his estimate.— ED.

[From the Hartford Review.]

Metaphysics.

"Do you think Aristotle is right, when he says relatives are related?" [Vicar of Wakefield.]

The old hermit of Prague, that never saw pen and ink, very wittily said to a niece of King Corbodue, "that that is, is." Most people who possess the old hermit's happy ignorance, are of the same opinion; but strange to say, an acquaintance with pen and ink and things of that sort, is very apt to reverse this opinion. No sooner do we begin to study metaphysics, than we find how egregiously we have been mistaken, in supposing that "Master Parson is really Master Parson."

I, for my part, have a high opinion of metaphysical studies, and think the science a very useful one, because it teaches people what sheer nobodies they are. The only objection is, they are not disposed to lay this truth sufficiently to heart, but continue to give themselves airs, just as if some folks were really some folks — Old Doctor Sobersides, the minister of Pompkinville, where I lived in my youth was one of the metaphysical divines of the old school, and could cavil upon the ninth part of a hair about entities, quiddities, nominalism and realism, free will and necessity, with which sort of learning he used to stuff his sermons and astound his learned hearers the Pumpkins. They never doubted that it was all true, but were apt to say, with the old woman in Moliere:

"Il parle si bien qu'on n'y entend goutte."

I remember a conversation that happened at my grandfather's in which the the Doctor had some difficulty in making the metaphysics all "as clear as preaching." There was my grandfather, videlicet, my grandfather, Uncle Tim, who was the greatest hand at raising onions in our country, but "not knowing metaphysics, had no notion of the true reason of his not being sad," my Aunt Judy Keturah Tatterwell, who could knit stockings like all possess, but could not syllogize; Malachi Muggs, our hired man, that drove the oxen, and Isaac Thrasher, the district school master, who had dropped in to warm his fingers and get a drink of cider. Something was under discussion, and my grandfather could make nothing of it; but the Doctor said it was "metaphysically true."

"Pray, Doctor," said Uncle Tim, "tell me something about metaphysics. I have often heard of that science, but never for my life could find out what it was."

"Metaphysics," said the doctor, "is the science of abstractions."

"I'm no wiser for that explanation," said Uncle Tim.

"It treats," said the doctor, "of matters most profound and sublime, a little difficult perhaps for a common intellect or an unschooled capacity to fathom, but not the less important, on that account, to all living beings."

"What does it teach?" asked the school master.

"It is not applied so much to the operation or teaching," answered the Doctor, "as to that of inquiring, and the chief inquiry is, whether things are, or whether they are not."

"I don't understand the question," said Tim, taking the pipe out of his mouth.

"For example, whether this earth on which we tread," said the Doctor, giving a heavy stamp on the floor, and setting his foot on the cat's tail, "whether the earth does really exist, or whether it does not exist."

"That is a point of considerable consequence to settle," said my grandfather.

"Especially," added the schoolmaster, "to the holders of real estate."

"Now the earth, continued the Doctor, "may exist."

"Who the dogs doubted that?" asked Uncle Tim.

"A great many men," said the Doctor, "and some very learned ones."

Uncle Tim stared a moment, and then began to fill up his pipe, whistling the tune of High Betty Martin, while the Doctor went on.

"The earth I say may exist. The case is clear, the only difficulty is, to know whether we shall believe it or not."

"And how," asked Uncle Tim, "is all this to be found out?"

"By digging down to the first principles," answered the Doctor.

"Ay," interrupted Malachi, "there is nothing equal to the spade and pickaxe."

"That is true," said my grandfather, going on in Malachi's way, "it is by digging for the foundation that we shall find out whether the world exists or not; for, if we dig to the bottom of the earth and find a foundation, we are sure of it. But if we find no foundation, it is clear that the world stands on nothing, or in other words, that it does not stand at all; therefore it stands to reason—"

"I beg your pardon," interrupted the Doctor, "but you totally mistake me; I use the word digging metaphorically,—meaning the profoundest investigation and research into the nature of things. That is the way in which we may ascertain whether things are or whether they are not."

"But if a man don't believe his eyes," said Uncle Tim, "what signifies talking about it?"

"Our eyes," said the doctor, "are nothing at all but the inlets of sensation, and when we see a thing, all we are aware of is, that we have a sensation of it; we are not sure that the thing exists.— We are sure of nothing we see with our eyes."

"Not without spectacles, said Aunt Judy.

"Plato, for instance, maintains that the sensations of any object is produced by a perpetual succession of copies, images, or counterfeits streaming off from the object to the organs of sensation. Descartes, too, has explained the matter upon the principle of whirligigs."

"But does the world exist?" asked the school-master.

"A good deal may be said on both sides," replied the Doctor, though the ablest heads are for non-existence."

"In common cases," said Uncle Tim, "those who utter nonsense are considered blockheads."

"But in metaphysics," said the Doctor, "the case is different."

"Now all this is hocus pocus to me," said Aunt Judy, suspending her knitting work, and scratching her forehead with one of her needles. "I don't understand a bit more of the business than I did at first."

"I'll be bound "there is many a learned professor," said Uncle Tim, could say the same after spinning a long yarn of metaphysics."

The Doctor did not admire this gibe at his favorite science." "That is as the case may be, said he; "this thing or that thing may be obvious, but what then? — Doubt is the beginning of wisdom."

"No doubt of that," said my grandfather, beginning to poke the fire, "but when a man has got through his doubting, what does he begin to build up in the metaphysical way?"

"Why, he begins by taking something for granted," said the Doctor.

"But is that a sure way of going to work?"

"'Tis the only thing he can do," replied the Doctor, after a pause, and rubbing his forehead as if he was not altogether satisfied that his foundation was a solid one. My grandfather may have posed him with another question, but he poked the fire and let him go on.

"Metaphysics, to speak exactly" —

"Ah," interrupted the schoolmaster, "bring it down to vulgar fractions and then we shall understand it."

"'Tis the consideration of immateriality, or the mere spirit and essence of things."

"Come, come," said Aunt Judy, taking a pinch of snuff, "now I see into it."

"Thus man is considered, not in his corporeality, but in his essence or capability of being, for a man of metaphysical purposes, hath two natures, that of spirituality, and that of corporality, which may be considered separate."

"What man?" asked Uncle Tim.

"Why any man; Malachi there, for example, I may consider him as Malachi spiritual or Malachi corporeal."

"That is true," said Malachi, "for when I was in the *militia, they made me* sixteenth corporal, and I carried grog to the drummer."

"That is another affair," said the Doctor, in continuation, "we speak of man in his essence; we speak also of the essence of locality, the essence of duration."

"And essence of peppermint," said Aunt Judy.

"Pooh!" said the Doctor, "the essence I mean is quite a different concern."

"Something too fine to be dribbled through the worm of a still," said my grandfather.

"Then I am all in the dark again," rejoined Aunt Judy.

"By the spirit and essence of things I mean things in the abstract."

"And what becomes of a thing when it gets into the abstract?" asked Uncle Tim.

"Why, it becomes an abstraction."

"There we are again," said Uncle Tim; "but what the deuce is an abstraction?"

"It's a thing that has no matter; that is, it cannot be felt, seen, heard, smelt or tasted; it has no substance or solidity; it is neither large nor small, hot nor cold, long nor short."

"Then what is the long and short of it?" asked the schoolmaster.

"Abstraction," replied the Doctor.

"Suppose, for instance," said Malachi, "that I had a pitchfork"———

"Ay," said the Doctor, consider a pitchfork in general; that is, neither this one nor that one, nor any particular one, but a pitchfork or pitchforks divested of their materiality — these are things in the abstract."

"They are things in the hay-mow,"— said Malachi.

"Pray," said Uncle Tim, "have there been many such things discovered?"

"Discovered!" returned the Doctor, — "why all things, whether in heaven or upon the earth, or in the water under the earth, whether small or great, visible or invisible, animate or inanimate; — whether the eye can see, or the ear hear, or the nose can smell, or the fingers touch; — finally, whatever exists or is imaginable in rerum natura, past, present, or to come, — all may be abstractions."

"Indeed!" said Uncle Tim, "pray what do you make of the abstraction of a red cow?"

"A red cow," said the Doctor, "considered metaphysically, or as an abstraction, is an animal possessing neither hide nor horns, bones nor flesh, but is the mere type, eidolon, and fantastical semblance of these parts of a quadruped. It has a shape without any substance, and no color at all, for its redness is the mere counterfeit or imagination of such. As it lacks the positive, so is it also deficient in the accidental properties of all the animals of its tribe, for it has no locomotion, stability, or endurance, neither goes to pasture, gives milk, chews the cud, nor performs any other functions of a horned beast, but is a mere creature of the brain, begotten by a freak of the fancy, and nourished by a conceit of the imagination."

"A dog's foot!" exclaimed Aunt Judy, "all the metaphysics under the sun would'nt make a pound of butter."

"That's a fact!" said Uncle Tim.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Twenty-two Days Later from England.

The steam packet ship Caledonia, Capt. M'Keilar, arrived at the wharf in East Boston on Saturday morning at half past eleven o'clock, after a passage of fifteen days and a half. She brought fifty one passengers from Liverpool, and left thirteen at Halifax, where she took in twenty three for this port.

Previous to the sailing of the Caledonia, there had been no arrival from India overland, and we are consequently without further intelligence in relation to Chinese or Indian affairs.

The aspect of affairs in Europe remains about the same as at our last advices; it may be called pacific, as none of the powers seem desirous of commencing a war, but there is yet no symptoms of a general disarmament, and the governments regard each other with suspicion. Russia is now jealous of a predominance of English influence at Constantinople and Alexandria, France still remains isolated.

The Acadia arrived out on the 15th; the South America on the 18th; (in 15 days!) and the George Washington on the 3d. The South America carried out the first exaggerated accounts of the proceeding at Lockport in relation to the bailing of M'Leod, which created quite an excitement in England.

The official account of the proceedings at the Lockport meeting were received in London on the third March, and are copied into the Herald of the 4th, without any display of "terrible anger."

INTERESTING TO DR. LARDNER. The consistory Court on the third March, the case of Heaviside v. Heaviside, was decided. This was a suit of divorce, brought by Captain Heaviside against his wife, on the ground of adultery. Dr. Adams, on behalf of the husband, was about opening the case, when the Queen's advocate on the part of the wife, said he could not offer any opposition to the prayer of Capt. Heaviside. The Court thought the less said better; and as it had no doubt on the subject, it must pronounce for the prayer of the husband.

Her Majesty's Health.

Under this head we find the following paragraph in the journal hebdomadally honored by court patronage. It is a lucid, a logical, and a delicate production:

"Several of the journals have announced during the past week that her Majesty is again in that interesting state in which 'ladies wish to be who love their lords.' We believe the fact to be as stated, and also that it is stated *correctly*. It is now nearly ten days since information of the *pleasing circumstance* was conveyed to us from which we have always safely relied, and though we declined giving it *publicity at the time, it was not from* any doubts of the accuracy of our intelligence that we did so, but from a *certain delicacy* which precluded us from touching on such a topic at such a period. The daily press having however, given publicity to the fact, the reason which influenced us on that occasion has consequently, no longer any force; and we now hasten among the foremost, to congratulate the country on this auspicious event."

The papers mention the death of Rear Admiral Lord George Stuart.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TWO PERSONS DROWNED. One of the most appalling disasters at sea ever recorded, occurred in the Irish channel, on the night of the 19th of February. The New York ship Gov. Fenner, Capt. Andrews, sailed from Liverpool at noon on that day, for New York, with one hundred and twenty-four persons (principally Irish emigrants) on board—and when off Holyhead, at two hours past midnight, she came in collision with the Dublin steamer Nottingham,— which was on its way from Dublin to Liverpool, and the Gov. Fenner sunk immediately, only the master and the mate escaping.

A return has been made to the House of Commons, showing the total net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last four years, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income amounted, in 1837, to £655,763; in 1838, to £345,228; in 1839, to £1,512,-792; and in 1840, to £1,593,970—making a total of £1,107,750.

No less than two hundred and forty-five children have been burned to death during the past year in the city of Westminster and eastern division of Middlesex.

THAMES TUNNEL. At a meeting of the proprietors of the Thames Tunnel, on the 2d inst., a report was made, in which it was stated that the Tunnel is completed to within twelve yards of the foot passengers' shaft, and that within the year the Company may expect to be in the receipt of tolls.

A duel was fought near London, on the 13th Feb, between Col. Patterson, of the East India service, and Mr Marsden.— At the second fire, the Colonel had his right arm shattered, and both parties were *satisfied*.

INTERESTING QUESTION. At a debating club, the question was discussed, whether there is more happiness in the possession or pursuit of an object. 'Mr. President,' said a young orator, 'suppose I was courtin' a young gal and she was to run away and I was to run after her, would'nt I be happier when I cotched her than when I was running arter?' —Norfolk (Va.) Beacon.

The above is a good hit at the profound subjects which are often proposed for discussion at some of our Lyceums.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN DAVIS.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

The seasons, as they change, proclaim the power of the Great Creator; and the varied year displays the provision made for His dependent offspring. He saith to the snow, be thou on earth: The etherial mildness of Spring, and the dropping cloud that displays the bow of promise to the eye of faith, come at his bidding:— He commands the fervid heat of Summer to impart its vivifying influence, and from his bounty proceed the riches of the autumnal harvest: All are alike the gifts of his beneficence: and by his assurance, that seed time and harvest shall never fail, man goes forth to his labor inspired with hope and confidence.

God hath made man a living soul, with faculties and affections that will never perish. We have powers to contemplate the perfections of our Creator: to learn his will: to review our lives: and on repentence for sin, we may through his mercy be purified and renewed.

As accountable beings, it becomes us, on suitable occasions, to withdraw from the temptation which surround us, and with becoming humility to implore forgiveness for our offences. I do, therefore, with the advice and consent of the Council appoint THURSDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer: and I do exhort the people of this Commonwealth to abstain from all amusements and unnecessary labor on that day, and to assemble in places appointed for the worship of the living God; not with vain oblations, but with the acceptable offering of contrite hearts. Let us remember the Fast He hath chosen, to cease to do evil: to learn to do well:— to relieve the oppressed: to give bread to the hungry: to clothe the naked: and to seek through penitential prayers for for Divine favor.

Let us implore him to forgive our sins as a people, and to send his spirit into the hearts of all, that we may reverence his holy name and become worthy of his parental care and protection.

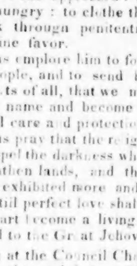
Let us pray that the religion of his Son may dispel the darkness which overshadows heathen lands, and that its Graces may be exhibited more and more every where, till perfect love shall abound and each heart become a living temple consecrated to the Great Jehovah.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth. JOHN DAVIS.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Sec. of State.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Laws of Massachusetts.



BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 1.] AN ACT relating to the choice of County Commissioners in the County of Barnstable.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:

Section 1. The inhabitants of the several towns in the county of Barnstable, shall hereafter hold their meetings for the choice of County Commissioners on such day during the month of February, and not less than eight days before the second Monday in March, as shall be determined by the selectmen of such towns for the time being, and the meetings of the Board of examiners for said County shall be held on the second Monday in March, instead of the times fixed for holding such meetings by the seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the fourteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved by the Governor, January 19 1841.

[No. 2.] AN ACT concerning the income of the Massachusetts School Fund.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:

Section 1. The School Committee of each city and town shall in each year ascertain, by actual examination or otherwise, the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years belonging to such city or town, on the first day of May, and shall make a certificate thereof, and also of the sum raised by the city or town for the support of schools, including only wages and board of teachers, and fuel for the schools during the said year, and shall transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the last day of April, which certificate shall be of the following form, to wit:

We the School Committee of do certify from the best information we have been able to obtain, that on the first day of May, in the year , there were belonging to said town the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years; and we further certify that said town raised the sum of dollars for the support of common schools for the said year, including only the wages and board of teachers, and fuel for the schools.

} *School Committee.*

——ss. On this day of personally appeared the above School Committee of , and made oath that the above certificate by them subscribed is true. Before me,

Justice of the Peace.

Section 2. The income of the Massachusetts School Fund to the first day of June in each year, except the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, appropriated to the support of schools among the Indians, shall be appropriated by the Secretary and treasurer, and paid over by the Treasurer, on the tenth day of July, to the Treasurers of the several cities and towns, for the use of common schools therein, according to the number of persons therein between the ages of four and sixteen years, ascertained and certified as in the preceding section; provided however, that no such apportionment shall be made to any city or town which shall not, on or before the last day of April, the return required by the preceding section, and the report and returns required by the statute of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, chapter one hundred and five; or which shall not have raised by taxation, for the support of schools, during the said year, a sum equal at least to one dollar and twenty-five cents for each person between the ages of four and sixteen years, belonging to said city or town on the first day of May of said year.

Section 3. The income of the Massachusetts School Fund from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, except what is appropriated to schools among the Indians, shall be apportioned and paid over on the tenth day of July next to the several cities and towns according to the numbers of persons respectively therein between the ages of four and sixteen years, returned in the certificate required by the first section of this act, or the certificate required by the third section of the statute of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, chapter fifty-six, and which shall have raised by taxation, for the support of schools, during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, the sum required by said third section, and which shall have made, on or before the last day of April next, and the report and returns required by the statute of one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight chapter one hundred and five.

Section 4. So much of the statute of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, chapter one hundred and five, as gives the board of education authority to prescribe at what time the reports and returns of School Committees shall be made, and also so much of the statute of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, chapter fifty-six, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, February 8, 1841.

[No. 3.] AN ACT in relation to the erection and regulation of Mills.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:

Section 1. No mill dam shall hereafter be erected or raised to the injury of any mill site on the same stream, which shall have been occupied as such by the owner thereof, provided such owner shall within a reasonable time after commencing such occupation, complete and put in operation a mill, for the working of which the water of such stream shall be applied.

Section 2. So much of the one hundred and sixteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, is hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, February 10, 1841.

[No. 4.] AN ACT concerning Grouse or Heath Hen.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:

Section 1. An Act for the preservation of the Grouse, or Heath Hen, passed on the fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby extended for the term of five years from and after the fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Section 2. When any person is suspected of having any Grouse, or Heath Hen in his possession, taken or killed contrary to the provisions of the said Act, any justice of the peace, on complaint on oath before him, may issue his warrant directed to the proper officer, to search for the same, and the same proceedings may be had as are provided in the one hundred and forty-second chapter of the Revised Statutes, relating to searches and seizures; and the fact that such Grouse or Heath Hen has been found in the possession of the defendant, may be given in evidence on the trial of the case.

Approved by the Governor, February 4th, 1841.

A DROUGHT IN MISSOURI. The Lexington (Missouri) Express of the 20th February, says:—"There has not been a drop of rain during this whole winter and only about four inches of snow, altogether. Our streets and roads are dry and in fine order. To take the season through, we never saw a more milder or more delightful one, even in the Old Dominion."

DEAD LETTER OFFICE. It is said that the enormous sum of £800,000 has accumulated in the Dead Letter Office, London. We should like to know how much has passed into the Treasury of the United States from remittances by mail which have never reached their destination.

IMPORTATION OF OIL. During the month of February there arrived, at various ports in the United States, 7 ships, 3 barks, and 2 schooners, engaged in the whale trade, bringing 12,625 barrels sperm oil, and 7,610 barrels whale oil.— Total 700,402 gallons.

VARIATIONS IN THE SEASONS. We notice that although one Spring is sometimes two weeks earlier than another so that our planting may be finished much sooner in some years than in others, yet before the middle of July we find there is no perceptible difference in the forwardness of the crops—and backward seasons are usually quite as prolific as forward ones are. Fruits in late or backward seasons are more likely to escape the Spring frosts than they are in forward seasons; and it is not a good sign to see the blossoms put forth early.